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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES C. MacRAE,
of Cumberland.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

FOR CONGRESS, 3RD DISTRICT:
E. F. GRADY, of Duplin.

FOR ELECTOR, 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JOHN G. SHAW, of Cumberland.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator, 7th District:
JOHN W. McLAUCHLIN.
For Representatives:
H. L. COOK.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff:
JAMES B. SMITH.
For Treasurer:
JOHN B. TROY.
For Register of Deeds:
H. L. HALL.
For Coroner:
DR. J. F. HIGHSMITH.
For Surveyor:
J. HECTOR SMITH.
For Constable, Cross Creek Township:
W. D. JONES.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE workman has not been protected from foreign competition by the Government. He has had to fight the battle for himself through his labor organization. Not only has he had to fight against foreign competition, largely protected by our delusive tariff laws, but he has had to wage war with the employer for a share of that protection which his Government decreed by law that he should have.

DR. Hungry For-office FREEMAN said in Wilson not long ago, says the Wilson *Advance*, that if Col. POLK had lived he would have been elected President of the United States, and would have made him (FREEMAN) a member of his Cabinet.

A money reward, or an office reward, is what influences all the Third Party leaders. What influences the rank and file is more than we can find out, unless it be the late division in the Democratic party over the Chicago platform. Now that the bolting Democrats have come back and accepted the Democratic platform of principles, the aforesaid platform, we think the way is open for getting back into our ranks the honest men of the Third Party. For the Third Party platform, though tempting to the thoughtless, will not bear the strain of examination and discussion, whereas the more the Chicago platform is studied the more complete do its provisions for the people's benefit appear. Preach the Democratic platform, brethren. No more hedging on that.

THE Protectionists claim that the McKinley bill has not decreased wages of mill operatives and has decreased the price of cotton goods. This condition of things, says a correspondent, is easily accounted for, because the cotton producers of the South are now getting only about 6 to 6¼ cents per pound for their product, and the decrease in price of manufactured goods is nothing compared to the shrinkage in value of the raw material.

The McKinley tariff keeps the price of goods very much higher than the price of the raw materials warrants, and while on this special the Fall River operatives and mill owners are doing well they are reaping their prosperity, because of the McKinley bill, out of the men, women and children who are producers of cotton in the South, and who are getting starvation prices for what they make, without paying a sufficiently reduced price for the manufactured article. And this applies to all consumers of manufactured cotton goods whom the McKinley bill has taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers.

Evidently the motto of the Republican party is to let the producers and consumers "go to the devil." Protection with them means protection only for the manufacturer.

THE OBSERVER has been congratulating itself upon the character of the opposition it has lately been stirring up. But if things continue to go as now, it will begin to doubt whether it is on the right side of matters. First Cleveland was abused because the OBSERVER fought for Cleveland against the Weaver fusion and because Mr. Cleveland was found on the side of the OBSERVER; then General Ransom came in for a share of criticism because he too was found to be on the side of the OBSERVER; and finally Col. Julian Carr was loaded with anathemas because he also, like all the Democrats in the State who can see beyond their noses, was found to be on the side of the OBSERVER. But the wind has shifted, and too much praise now cannot be showered upon Cleveland, Ransom and Carr. But this is not all. The OBSERVER'S pet doctrines about silver, as formerly was the case with its pet doctrine on the Tariff, have got to be fashionable. Next we expect to see it shifting around on the $50 per capita and the Force bill, and who knows but that its late enemies may actually come to praising the OBSERVER itself for blazing the way in all these matters and saving the national ticket from the defeat which Mr. Butler and his coadjutors prepared for it! For, seriously speaking, it is at last dawning upon the minds of those who were lately willing to sacrifice the national ticket that the national tickets are more important than the local ones this year, because if we lose the Presidency and Congress this time we will never again enjoy the opportunity of holding free local elections.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, Wis., was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. ——Nothing has yet been done by the War Department toward ejecting the residents on the Government reservation at Fort Monroe. ——Lord Beresford, the Englishman who was convicted of forgery in Rome, Ga., and who jumped his bail, has been arrested in New York. He will be taken to Georgia to serve a ten years' term in the penitentiary. ——True bills were found against the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment for assaulting Private Iams, whom they had hung up by the thumbs at Homestead. ——The Third party of Wisconsin agreed to fusion with the Democrats. ——The Presbytery of Cincinnati will try Professor Henry P. Smith, of Lane Theological seminary, for heretical teachings. ——The cholera is spreading in Brussels and in Berlin the situation has become very grave. There is an increase of the disease in Paris and it is spreading throughout Holland. ——Warrants were issued against Superintendent Frick, Secretary Lovejoy and several others of the Carnegie company, and several of the Pinkertons, charging them with aggravated riot and conspiracy. Most of the Carnegie men were arrested and released on bail. The warrants against the Pinkertons have not yet been served. ——The new apportionment bill of New York is pronounced valid by the courts of that State. ——In the fearful wreck on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad, only two women were burned to death, it is learned, thus reducing the number of killed to eleven. All the baggage, mail and express matter was completely burned up, and not a vestige of the bodies of several persons can be found. The financial loss by the fire is not yet ascertained. ——Steps are being taken to reorganize the Georgia Central railroad and have the receivers discharged. ——Last week a committee of five men from Boston, members of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, arrived in Shelby and there restored to the Cleveland Guards, Company E, Twelfth North Carolina regiment, the flag captured from it at the battle of Hanover May 27th, 1862. After the presentation speech and responses the Bostonians were given a handsome banquet. ——D. M. Hardy, of Goldsboro, a former Third partyite and the delegate who nominated Exum for Governor in the late Third party convention, states that his reason for withdrawing from the Third party was upon information that he had that the leaders of the movement were to receive $50,000 if they succeeded in placing North Carolina in the Harrison column. ——Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson made his last address to the people of North Carolina for the present to an immense crowd at Rocky Mount on the 22nd inst. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The General and Mrs. Stevenson are now resting quietly on their private car preparatory to crossing the border into our sister State of Virginia early in the morning. Short stops were made on the run from Goldsboro here, at Fremont, Wilson and Elm City, where the General met with hearty greetings and handshakes. ——J. C. L. Harris says the anti-ticket faction of the Republican party have completed their conferences and will fight the Republican ticket. He, Russell and Mott will take the stump. ——Settle, Glenn and Bynum, Republican Congressional candidates, are getting very uneasy about the outlook in their districts. ——A desperado in Mississippi was killed for trying to excite negroes to acts of violence. ——The east-bound passenger train on the Sante Fe railroad was wrecked by train robbers on Thursday morning and five persons were killed. ——On the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad on Thursday an express and a freight train collided. Seven persons were killed and others wounded. ——The Secretary of War has issued an order requiring the tearing down of all buildings on the Government reservation at Fortress Monroe. This includes the Hygeia hotel and many other buildings. The property that will be destroyed under this order will amount to from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. This order is issued under an act of Congress of 1868. ——The South Carolina Democratic convention met on Thursday. The nominations were a matter of form. The speech of the temporary chairman indicated that the convention was one favoring Cleveland and opposed to the Third party. ——A condemned murderer in the jail at Charlestown, W. Va., commited suicide by taking poison. ——The grand parade of Tuesday was about the winding up of the Grand Army encampment at Washington. Many of the men left that city on Thursday. ——Russia has sent a note to Turkey in reference to the state of affairs in Bulgaria which has caused a great sensation in Turkish official quarters. ——Some of the people on the Government reservation at Fort Monroe have submitted sewerage plans to the War Department. ——On Wednesday the cholera statistics at Hamburg showed quite an increase in both new cases and number of deaths. ——The passengers of the *Wyoming* have been released from quarantine at Fire Island. ——Yellow river in China has again overflowed its banks and done much damage. ——The *Kite*, with the Peary relief party returned to Philadelphia Friday. ——Leonardo, the Sicilian brigand, has been captured by troops. ——The Ohio extension of the Norfolk and Western railroad has been completed. ——The Colored Men's National Political association, in session at Indianapolis, denounces Harrison, his administration, the Force bill and the tariff. ——Dun & Co.'s weekly report for this week is most encouraging in regard to the activity in business circles. ——Chief Justice Merrimon is critically ill. ——The penitentiary board have made their quarterly report. ——The new water works at Chapel Hill were accepted by the University authorities. ——Pierre B. Cox, son of Hon. William R. Cox, has died. ——Chapel Hill is to have a new hotel. ——An actress cowhides a newspaper reporter in Denver and the quill drivers of that city present her with a floral offering with the request that "the next time she use an axe." ——Capt. Andrews, who left Boston on July 20th in a sixteen foot dory, has reached Lisbon. ——Gen. Stevenson spoke to an immense crowd in Richmond, Va. ——Gen. Weaver refused to speak in Atlanta on the ground that there was no free speech in the South. He was assured a respectful hearing, but could not be induced to speak. ——A locomotive on a logging road near Mobile blew out the crown sheet and five men were fearfully scalded. ——During a New Year festival in a Synagogue in New York, the cry of fire caused a panic and stampede. Four persons were killed and a dozen wounded.

The Great Carolinian to the People of North Carolina.

Senator Vance has issued the following patriotic address to his constituents:

My Fellow Citizens:

For many years past I have been in the habit of visiting you in person during important campaigns and addressing you upon the political issues of the times. Being on this occasion prevented this privilege by the condition of my health, and earnestly believing that the questions to be decided by our November elections are of vital importance to the public welfare, I am induced to contribute in this way my share in the discussion of them. I regard the situation as most critical.

Since 1860 the legislation of our country has been almost exclusively within the power of one political party. Naturally it has ceased to be general in its beneficence and has become local and partial in the extreme. The law-making power has become the fearfully efficient implement of such classes, corporations, cliques and combinations as could by fair means or foul obtain control of it. It has been made to subserve purely personal ends. In divers ways the taxing power of the government has been perverted from public to private purposes; money is levied thereby to enrich manufacturers, to suppress rivalry in business, and in every conceivable way to help the farvored few at the expense of the many. The varied corrupting influences upon the business world arising from this legislation produce their natural effect. The classes whose business was thus favored flourish apace, whilst the unfavored have experienced in the midst of peace and plenty all the losses and hardships which are commonly felt only in times of public calamity; and the extraordinary spectacle is presented of a nation whose aggregate wealth is rapidly and vastly increasing, whilst the individual wealth of its chief toilers and wealth-producers is diminishing in proportion thereto.

From the Republican party, with its disregard of the limitations of the Constitution and its natural dependence for support upon the money of the people whom it had enriched, all of this corrupt legislation has proceeded. Without it there was nothing evil done that was done.

It follows as an undeniable truth, that whoever directly or indirectly upholds, helps or supports that party is a friend to the corruptions which it has produced, and is an enemy to those who would repeal that legislation and reform the abuses founded upon it. There is no escape from this.

The Democratic party, on the contrary, believes in the strict limitations of the Constitution, and has, as a party, steadily opposed all abuse of the taxing power or any other power of the general government for private purposes, and has unceasingly advocated the most absolute and perfect equality of all citizens in the legislation of our country.

There is not a single wrong or injustice of which complaint is made in our laws for thirty years past which can justly be charged to the Democratic party. Not one. It has ever been a break-water against the tyrannical tendencies of the Republicans; and though in a minority has been able to prevent some of the worst legislation ever attempted, and to modify other laws which in their original iniquity would have been intolerable.

This statement of the acts and purposes of the two great political parties cannot be truthfully denied.

Now what is the situation? What is it the manifest duty of our people to do in the coming elections?

The two great political parties into which our people are mainly divided are once more in the field with their platforms of principles and their candidates, State and Federal, thereon. The Republicans confess all of their old doctrines from which have come the evils of which the people complain; they glory in that abuse of the taxing power which has made a few rich and millions poor, and seeking new fields of injustice and oppression, they openly declare their intention to take from the States the right to control the election of their own representatives, which is the chief bulwark of their rights and liberties.

The Democrats re-affirm their adherence to the Constitution, their opposition to tariff robbery, to banking monopoly and to corporate oppression in all its forms; and their desire to leave the power to control elections where the Constitution left it, and where it has resided for more than one hundred years. Primarily it would seem that no Democrat, and especially no Southern Democrat, could hesitate for a single moment as to which of these parties deserved his support.

But a new party has arisen which is endeavoring to make the people believe that the Democratic party is no longer to be trusted. The argument to prove this is a travesty on common sense: That because for thirty years they have as a party steadily opposed all abuses and have not been able at any time to prevent or reform them, therefore it is no longer worthy of the support of those who desire reform. The meaning of this is, the Democratic party has been guilty of being in a minority. Its sin consists in not having done that which it could not do! Then let it be condemned, whilst the Republican party, which has had the power and actually did all these things, and still had the power to undo them and does not, is acquitted. Nay, we will help it to keep in power by betraying and destroying its only enemy. Therefore, as the Democratic party, with its vast organization in every State, county and township in the United States, with its control of one branch of Congress and comprising in the popular vote a large majority of all the people in the Union, has not been strong enough heretofore to effect the reforms for which it has labored and wished, being without the Senate and executive, they claim the only chance for reform is to vote for the candidates of this Third party, whose existence in the national government and power to control legislation are evidenced by three or four members of the House of Representatives and two in the Senate!

Common sense and self-preservation would seem to dictate that we should help the Democrats, who are almost in power, to get altogether in power, and trust them to correct abuses as they have promised. One strong pull in November next would give them control of both branches of Congress and the executive, and the long night of misrule and injustice would burst into the dawn of a new and better day. It would be time enough to leave them and form a new party when they had been tried and proved faithless.

But the leaders of this new party, falsely called the People's, insist that you shall abandon the Democratic party now and vote with them. I am grieved to know that there are quite a number of our fellow-citizens in North Carolina who propose to follow that advice. It strikes me as the very extreme of unwisdom; and when done with a full knowledge of the consequences it ceases to be mere folly and becomes a crime. For whatever may be the hopes or the wishes of these men, they know as well as they know of their own existence, that this party has not only no chance of electing their candidates at the polls, but also none of throwing the election into the House of Representatives, about which they appear to be most sanguine. Let no man be deceived about this. The handful of votes which will be cast for Weaver in this State, be it as large as they can honestly claim, cannot wrest the electoral vote from both Cleveland and Harrison, so as to help throw the choice into the House. It is absurd to hope so. But thirty thousand (30,000) votes taken from Cleveland and given to Weaver will throw the vote not indeed into a Democratic House, but into the hands of Harrison. This result was so plain that the Republican leaders, notwithstanding their professions to the contrary, determined to not let slip the opportunity, and they are now ready with full tickets and a complete organization to avail themselves of everything which the dissension and folly of our people may throw into their laps. Their promises to run no State ticket were manifestly made with the intention of alluring a Third party ticket into the field, trusting that when men get hot and bad blood prevailed, they might walk off with the prize in both State and Federal elections. Alas! that want of reflection or patriotism should render this scheme a probable success. Indeed, it is so plain that no intelligent man can fail to see it or honest one deny it, that the only probable, not to say possible, result of the Third party movement in North Carolina this fall will be to elect a full Republican State ticket and to aid in the election of a Republican President and House of Representatives. What is to be gained by that result I need not to ask. How the reforms which they profess to desire are to be obtained through Republican success is something which surpasses human conjecture. No true friend of this commonwealth, I am sure, will contribute to this result. It is reported that a prominent candidate on the ticket of the Third party says he had rather submit to negro or any kind of rule than such as we have at present; but I am forced to believe that, if this be true, there are very few other white men of North Carolina who are outside of the penitentiary and who ought to be outside, who entertain sentiments so foul and brutal. Our people know that under Democratic rule they have had good laws, low taxes, economy and purity in the administration of their affairs, and I hope and believe they will not lightly risk its overthrow by casting useless or hopeless votes in November.

The class of our people who have had greatest cause to complain of vicious legislation is the agricultural. The party which has steadily resisted this, and continually declaimed against it on the hustings and has struggled manfully to repeal it in the halls of legislation, is the Democratic. You will bear me witness that unremittingly since I have been your representative in the Senate I have both spoken and voted against that unjust legislation. At home, as you know, I never ceased to expose its inequalities and to advise the farmers to organize for resistance to it. When they did begin to combine they had the sympathy and good wishes of almost every just man in the United States who was not in some way the recipient of the plunder arising from this abuse.

Never was there a political movement of our people founded upon better grounds or more reasonable complaint. But that which I feared, and against which I earnestly warned them, soon came to pass. Men who had little interest in agriculture and much interest in their own fortunes, aspired to be its leaders. Often men who had failed to obtain office from either of the old political parties concluded to farm the farmers and raise personal crops of honor and profit out of them. They pressed to the front, thrust the real farmers aside, and involved the Alliance in the wildest and most impracticable propositions ever heard of among same men, and in defiance of their constitution soon converted it into a mere political party composed of the discontented and the disappointed elements of society, professing no fixed political principles or regard for the Constitution of their country, but striving only to obtain the very worst of class legislation, which is their sole idea of statesmanship. Their proposition to purchase and control all the lines of transportation and telegraph in the United States at the expense of many billions of dollars, and of refunding to the soldiers the difference between paper and gold at the date of their payment, at least a billion more; of loaning people money on real estate at lower rates of interest than the market rates, and kindred schemes, are so preposterous, that to argue them seriously is a slander upon our civilization; and the advocacy of such measures for the hitherto most conservative element of our society is a notification to all the world that we are approaching that stage of demagoguism and communism which mark a people as unfit for self-government.

My unfaltering confidence is in the true farmers of North Carolina, who as members of that Alliance will, I trust, not permit their noble Order and their just cause to be thus perverted and debased. Rest assured that no real friend of that noble class of men who, under the providence of God, give us our daily bread, will ever consent to this degradation of their cause into the obsequious tool of unscrupulous, ambitious men, forfeiting the sympathy of all moderate people, and making the very name of Alliance to stink in the nostrils of justice and common sense. I can but believe the good judgment of our farmers will enable them to see where these leaders are taking them, and that their native honesty will impel them to draw back in time to save their country.

Many of our people, it is true, have objected to Mr. Cleveland, and preferred that he should not have been nominated. I confess that I was among that number. But an individual preference before the nomination of a candidate is one thing, and the duty of a true man after that nomination has been fairly made is another and very different thing indeed. In the one case a preference may be indulged in properly, without danger to the principles we profess or the party which have those principles in charge; in the other case we endanger both, and falsify our pretensions, by contributing undeniably to the success of our adversaries. If we refuse to abide by the voice of the majority of our fellow-Democrats, freely and unmistakably expressed in friendly convention, there is an end of all associated party effort in the government of our country; if we personally participate in that consultation or convention and then refuse to abide by the decision of the tribunal of our own selection, then there is an end of all personal honor among men, and the confidence which is necessary to all combined effort is gone forever. The man who bets, proposing to collect if he wins and to repudiate if he loses, is in all countries and among all classes of people considered a dishonest man.

But if the considerations of good faith do not influence men's actions in such a case as this, surely those which pertain to the public welfare ought to be decisive. If not satisfied with Mr. Cleveland, it seems to me an honest man should balance accounts, pro and con, in this way: Cleveland agrees with me in desiring to reform the oppressive tariff taxation, to restrict the abuse of corporate privileges, to repeal the tax on State banks and thereby to expand the currency, and above all he is vehemently opposed to Force bills and all similar attempts to destroy the rights and liberties of the States. In all essential reforms he agrees with me except in the single matter of the free coinage of silver, and in respect to this there is reason to hope that the same candor and vigorous investigation which brought him in full sympathy with his party on the great question of tariff reform will soon bring him to see the absolute necessity of maintaining both of the precious metals on a par to meet the urgent needs of the currency of the world. Harrison, on the contrary, agrees with me in nothing; there is no change or reform which I desire that he is not bitterly opposed to, and his party with him. Why, then, should I hesitate? Either my vote for Weaver will help Harrison and injure Cleveland, or it will not—it can not avail Weaver, for he has no chance whatever, will probably not carry a single State; why, then, should I risk doing a damage to the candidate who would do most for me, though he does not promise to do all, and contribute to the election of the one who promises me nothing but an indefinite continuance of existing wrongs and an insolent threat of other and greater wrongs so soon as he the power to perpetrate them?

It seems to me, fellow-citizens, that the path of duty was never more plain or the necessity of walking in it more imperative than it is at this moment. Let me beg your earnest consideration of the situation before you vote in November, and before you cut loose from the old constitutional Democratic party, which in times of our extreme peril has so often brought us forth out of the house of bondage, and abandon its shining banners to follow reckless and incompetent men into the wilderness of their unreal schemes. Think well of the possible result of your action; how easy it is to destroy, how hard to rebuild. I recently cut down in my mountain home, in about five hours, a tree that had taken five hundred years to grow.

The Democratic party is strong and able and willing to help you; its arm is not shortened that it cannot save you; to cherish and uphold it is the dictate of patriotism and common sense.

Your fellow-citizen,
Z. B. VANCE.

GOMBROON, Sept. 17, 1892.

The United States Senate has forty-seven Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats and two Farmers' Alliance members. The terms of twenty-nine will expire March 3, 1893. Of these seven are Republicans, as follows: Felton, of California; Hawley, of Connecticut; Hale, of Maine; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Stockbridge, of Michigan; Davis, of Minnesota; Sanders, of Montana; Paddock, of Nebraska; Stewart, of Nevada; Hiscock, of New York; Casey, of North Dakota; Quay, of Pennsylvania; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Proctor, of Vermont; Allen, of Washington; Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Warren, of Wyoming. Twelve of the Senators whose terms expire in 1893 are Democrats, as follows: Gray, of Delaware; Pasco, of Florida; Turpie, of Indiana; Gorman, of Maryland; George, of Mississippi; Cockrell, of Missouri; Blodget, of New Jersey; Bate, of Tennessee; Mills, of Texas; Daniel, of Virginia, and Faulkner, of West Virginia. In order to get a majority of the Senate the Democrats must elect twelve Democrats to fill the place of those who will retire in March and capture five seats from the Republicans. In holding the twelve places there would seem to be but little difficulty, as all the States represented by these twelve Democratic Senators are strongly Democratic. Several of the Senators of both parties have already been elected. Republican vananecies will occur in several States where the Democrats have a good fighting chance, and there is a fair prospect of the election of Democrats in Connecticut, New York, Montana and Wisconsin. This would make a tie between the two parties. But it is not impossible that the Democrats may gain another Senator in Michigan. The Democratic party is, therefore, contending this year for the Presidency and both houses of Congress. If it is successful it will have full control of the Government for the first time since March 3, 1861.

A Dictator Called For.

N. Y. World.]

In another column we have spoken of the manifest tendency of the Republican party towards a revolution of the character of our political institutions, particularly as indicated in its tariff and Force bill policy.

Now comes Frederick Douglass confessing that he is supporting this party as the surest way to the establishment of a dictatorship. He appears to have lost all confidence in the people. Nothing will serve his aim but the most absolute form of imperialism. This is his language:

"I am inclined to think that there will eventually come in this country a dictatorship. There is a growing demand for a strong government that will be able to protect all of its citizens, rich and poor, white and black, alike. I am working with the Republican party because I believe that it is the best instrument to secure this condition of justice to all. In fact there is nothing better for us."

Of course, Mr. Douglass wants a good dictator, just as formerly he preferred a good slaveholder. Let us remind Mr. Douglass that the goodness of dictators is not certain. As Democrats we prefer a constitutional President with strictly limited powers.

A Cure for Twenty Cents.

Any remedy sold at one dollar a bottle which claims to cure Rheumatism, is simply an imposition, for when all expenses are deducted it leaves not more than twenty cents to represent the medicine. Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, which is performing such wonderful cures that it is being prescribed by the medical faculty everywhere, is compounded at great expense from rare drugs, and cannot be sold for less than Five Dollars a bottle. But it always cures. Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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—OF THE—

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Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufacturer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt. C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.
Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. MCNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Gold Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. McNeill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

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W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store.
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.
Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc.

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP. 29, 1892.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We yield much of our space to-day, to the exclusion of editorial matter, to Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, to Senator Vance's address to the people of North Carolina, and to an able presentation of the State banks question which the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee has asked us to publish.

Mr. Cleveland's letter, like all his political pronouncements, is sound to the core, and is notable for brushing aside the Weaverite doctrine of Free trade—not the technical free trade, a tariff for revenue only, which Mr. Cleveland and all true Democrats stand for, but the free trade which Mr. Butler had in mind when he drew the Clinton platform, in which he declared that the Democratic Doctrine on the tariff as stated at Chicago needed a new definition, which new definition he now discloses as the abolition of the tariff. This would result in the Government's being compelled to resort to direct taxation for its support—a form of taxation always deprecated by the Democratic party as tending to centralization. To this Mr. Cleveland, like the absolutely true Democrat that he is, is opposed.

Senator Vance's address has the old-time ring of the great Carolinian, and will exert a powerful influence upon our wavering brethren who remember that he has spent his life fighting for the farmers.

The article on the "More Money," or State bank, question, is a remarkable one. It undoubtedly points the way to the true solution of the financial question. That question, as will seen, is presented from a practical standpoint, dealing with the existing unconstitutional laws—for example, the unconstitutional 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues—as a factor which must be taken into account, and as a starting point to proceed from.

GENERAL WEAVER IN THE FLESH.

We give in our local columns to-day a synopsis of the speeches of General Weaver and his companion, Mrs. Lease, delivered in this city Tuesday. Now that our people have seen this monster in the flesh, who comes—his unrepentant hands still stained with the record of crimes against the persons and the property of defenceless men and women in his power in Tennessee—who comes now with the honeyed words of Mephistopheles to tempt a suffering people into a bargain with the Devil; and now that they have read the unimpeached and unimpeachable record of his crimes at a time when the Devil needed not the mask of Mephistopheles, is it possible that any of them who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket can misinterpret the mission of such a man? We do not believe it. His bad heart gleamed through his cruel eyes, day before yesterday, when his sanctimonious appeals to Heaven lifted the half closed lids with which careful Nature has provided him. Will any one who saw the sudden revelation ever forget it? It was like the warning in the atmosphere that followed the Devil into the sanctuary of Marguerite; or the recovery of Lady Teazle when Joseph Surface began his homily on virtue.

HOW THE TIDE IS SETTING.

Read the resolutions printed elsewhere of Barbecue Alliance, No. 258, at Swann's Station, adopted in indignant protest against the endeavor to convert that noble order, the Farmer's Alliance, "into a secret Political Party," which General Weaver and Mr. Butler and Dr. Exum and Mrs. Lease are straining every nerve to accomplish.

The tide is turning. There are nearly six weeks more to continue the work in, brethren. No Southern man who heard that ex-tyrant, General Weaver, and his companion, Mrs. Lease, in this city on Tuesday, or who shall hear him to-day at Raleigh, or, after this, elsewhere in the land that he has robbed, oppressed and insulted, can longer hesitate as to what his patriotic duty calls him to do.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We were sure there was some vulgar "boodle" at the bottom of Mr. Marion Butler's attempt at Clinton. As will be seen in our news columns, Dr. Hardy, the gentleman who nominated Exum for Governor and then subsequently withdrew from the Third Party, now states that his reason for withdrawing was the "information that he had that the leaders of the movement were to receive $50,000 if they succeeded in placing North Carolina in the Harrison column." Before "all the returns are in," the people of North Carolina will be treated to some "mighty interesting reading" on this malodorous subject.

* * *

General Weaver's statement that Colorado, Oregon and Kansas would go for him, was hardly comforting to the Third Partyites here who remembered that these States are Republican. And they failed to catch the point of his recitation of the bad Republican acts of legislation, under which the farmers suffer.

For the Observer.

Mr. Editor:—The undersigned in behalf of a large majority of the members of Barbacue Allance, No. 258, who joined the Farmers' Alliance in the true spirit of the constitution and declaration of its principles beg to state, 1st, that we protest against the unconstitutional action of the State Alliance and its executive officers in the endeavor to lead the membership into a secret political party, thus flagrantly disregarding every guarantee of the Constitution; we protest, 2nd, against the elimination in our ritual, of the Bible, as our way-bill through life; 3rd, against the conversion of a white man's organization into a mongrel political concern as in Vance and Edgecombe counties; 4th, against Alliance men going into conventions assisting in the nominations and then treacherously opposing them; and, against the St. Louis platform, which was sprung upon the order without any *authority whatever from the Alliance.*

J. McCormick, Ch'n.

Sept. 24, 1892.

Harnett Times and Raleigh News and Observer please copy.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. II.

While lying over at Greensboro on our way to Asheville, President McIver drove us out to the fine new buildings of the State Normal and Industrial School, just out of the city. The general purpose of the institution is to give such education as will add to the efficiency of woman's work in whatever walk of life her lot may be cast. Its course of study embraces everything that a woman would probably want to study, except instrumental music. The expenses for the scholastic year of eight months, boarding in the dormitories, are but $128. But the dormitories are all already engaged, and board in private families will cost about $30 additional. Any girl who is sixteen years old, and who is thorough in the branches taught in the best country public schools of the State can enter the Freshman class. If her scholarship will justify it, she will be put in the Sophomore, Junior, or Senior class. When she graduates she will receive a diploma which is a life license to teach in the public schools of the State. The first session begins to-day (Sept. 29th.) The institution may be said already, in advance of its opening, to be a success, so great have been the applications for entrance in excess of the provision made in the way of dormitories; and it is destined to do incalculable service to the State in the training of the future mothers of our commonwealth.

Once or twice in the night, after leaving Greensboro, I waked sufficiently to know that we were West of Salisbury, and on a very smooth and well-ballasted road—a condition of affairs strikingly in contrast with the rickety old road I used to travel over when I lived at Hickory, whither the doctors sent me after the war, as a last resort, in the hope that I might in that splendid climate recover health broken almost beyond repair in that terrible '64 and '65 campaign.

At sunrise we were ascending the valley of the Swannanoa, and the freshness of the air, filled with ozone, was indescribably invigorating after the sultry weather we had left in the low country. We were soon at Asheville, and at breakfast at the Battery Park, one of the splendid caravanseries referred to in my last week's notes and the view from which must rank with the finest in the world.

In the forenoon, Capt. Williams and I (Col. Green having some business connected with his Asheville interests to look after) drove out to Biltmore, Mr. George Vanderbilt's palace that is to be, some five miles from the court house in Asheville. In the Observer of the 8th of September a description of this splendid building and something of the history of the undertaking, were given, as related by a correspondent. The foundation of the building—which, fitting in and out of the irregularities of the little mountain side upon which it is being built, shows at places as much as fifty feet depth of splendid masonry—is completed, and the first story, with its porticoes and columns and deep-embrasured windows, is well under way. It will be four stories high, and is to be in the style of a chateau of the South of France. The correspondent's account above referred to described the building as one which "will eclipse any royal palace of the crowned heads of Europe." I thought this extravagant when I read it, for it is no light undertaking to do at a blow more than the wealth of centuries has been made to do in the "blow upon blow" which goes with continuity of effort through many generations. Europe and Asia are richly studded with the country mansions of nobles which we are not likely, if we retain liberty, to see the counterpart of here—to say nothing of the palaces of "the crowned heads." Encountering the architect in charge, a pleasant gentleman whose nasal accent betrayed his un-Southern origin, I remarked upon the splendor of the undertaking as already revealed in the work done. "Yes, yes," he replied, "it will be the biggest and the finest house in the world." "Not so big," I said, "as Chatsworth, or Eaton Hall, or Blenheim, would you say?" "Oh, those are castles," said he. "What I meant was that it would be the biggest *house* in the world." I never heard of Chatsworth or Eaton Hall being called castles, though I believe the splendid pile which the British nation bestowed upon the great Marlborough in commemoration of his victory over Tallard at Blenheim is so called in the blue books. Evidently, however, the architect-in-charge meant to draw the line between private houses and those hereditary mansions of the nobles where the treasures of generation after generation are stored—treasures of buccaneer's exploits like Raleigh's, or Drake's, or that land-robber the first Napoleon's; or gifts of Sultans, Emperors, Kings, and Princes, which so frequently enrich and adorn these country places; or rewards of statesmanship; or the result of savings, year after year, and sometimes century after century, out of huge incomes. With this qualification, I doubt not he is entirely correct, and that it will be by far the biggest *house* in the world. This reminds me of an incident. I was one day walking with Lord Egerton of Tatton in the grounds of his splendid seat of Tatton Hall in Cheshire, and, ruminating upon the magnificence of the hospitality with which he had been entertaining me, I said "What a happy man you ought to be: what a splendid inheritance this is." And Egerton replied "That's the rub: it *is* an inheritance, and along with it and the entailed estate come conditions. I am but a life tenant. I have, as you know, no son, and when I die it goes to my kinsman over there," pointing to the Wilbraham Towers, some ten miles away. "I am simply a trustee of these splendid treasures, which, as a Peer of the Realm, have come into my care." That gave me a new idea, one that I had never atall thought of before. Royal palaces and splendid country mansions are right enough in monarchical and feudal lands. They represent the grandeur of the nation as embodied in its rulers; they preserve its history and traditions in their splendid libraries; and they constitute art museums of incalculable value. They are in a measure the emblems of patriotism. Not so with the ordinary plutocrat's house in America. That only represents the effect of the curious wrenching which our institutions underwent when the South's conservative influence was withdrawn from the government. The Peer's castle has no place in this Republican land of ours. I would say the plutocrat's ought to have none, were it not that it might seem ungracious to say this in connection with the expenditure in our own State of the millions of such a liberal and kindly gentleman as all his neighbors describe Mr. George Vanderbilt to be. But, as a general principle, it still must be said that the springing up all over the land of the plutocrat's castle is a bad sign of the bad laws which the late war opened the door to; of the unequal distribution of wealth which they beget; and of the destruction of that community of interests which formerly distinguished the people of this Republic that no local compensatory gains, here and there, can atone for. When Mr. Everett was Minister to England he once wrote: "We have everything great in America. We have great rivers, great mountains, great forests, and great lakes; but we have no olden buildings, no castles or houses of an ancient aristocracy. To see these we must visit the land of our fathers." Upon this said Sir Bernard Burke, (he of the Peerage Pedigrees), "There is something equally just and beautiful in this tribute to the old country, and the more so kind and ennobling a feeling spreads amongst the Americans, the better it will be for themselves." But, again, it will be seen that whatever there may be that ennobles in the contemplation of mere architectural excellence lies in its appeal to the art sense, and that the association in the mind of great and patriotic services to the State which so often may legitimately be called up in beholding the palaces of Europe, is wholly wanting in the case of the American palace. Of all of his class in America Mr. Vanderbilt is probably least open to criticism in this regard; but, as a rule, the American palace represents the dark side of the palace-building forces. The dark side in Europe is the cruelty and tyranny which founded many a noble family by levying tribute upon thousands at the sword's point. In America it is the tyranny of the tariff laws, which now it is sought to supplement with the cruelty of "election laws."

General and Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. Ewing reached Asheville on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th, and were escorted to the Battery Park Hotel. Next day General Stevenson and Mr. Ewing spoke to some 4,000 people; and from that time on—through Hickory, Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte, Statesville, Winston, Greensboro, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Goldsboro, Wilson, and Rocky Mount, and at dozens of wayside places—it was a continuous ovation, the crowd actually on the ground and hearing the speeches reaching its greatest number at Winston, where none of the estimates fall below 10,000. It is probably safe to say that during this tour not less than 75,000 of our people have actually beheld the next Vice President of the United States and heard him speak. There can be no question of the effect. General Stevenson is a logical and convincing speaker, who puts his points in such a way that their cumulative effect is very great indeed. And Mr. Ewing, free from the restraint which his position imposed upon General Stevenson, powerfully supplemented the work of his distinguished kinsman.

Many of the readers of the Observer had the opportunity of seeing our late guests; but, for the benefit of those who had not, it may be said that General Stevenson is a tall man very much like the better ones of his pictures, but better looking; that his grey blue eye—which looks so fierce in the pictures, and sometimes in his speeches when he is recalling the rascality of the Reconstruction period or fulminating his powerful denunciations of the Force bill—wears the kindliest expression possible in conversation; that he is a delightful *raconteur*, being chock full of the kind of stories that Senator Vance tells; and that not only in lineage but in voice, accent, habits and manners, he is North Carolinian, through and through.

Mrs. Stevenson, whose mother by the way was a Virginian, is a very handsome woman. She has regular features and wavy black hair; is a trifle under middle height; and possesses that repose of manner which Europeans of the upper classes consider so essential to good breeding, and that simplicity of speech and bearing which distinguishes the highest of those classes. She possesses also a good heart, as those who saw much of her were quick to detect in her alertness to pick out for attention the less obtrusive of the throng whom her vivacity no less than her exalted position caused to gather about her.

As for Mr. Ewing, what shall be said of this scholarly gentleman, whose eloquence and wit have delighted so many thousands of our people? His learning and ability were quickly recognized; but he was also voted a "good fellow," who had not permitted those severer attributes to wean him from the manifestation of the gentle traits of his fine nature—traits which made him the toast of the ever-changing company into which he was thrown.

And as to our guests themselves, they were greatly impressed by the demonstrations of welcome with which they were everywhere received—General Stevenson saying more than once, with emotion, "What touches me, more than the splendor of the demonstrations, is the *heartiness* of the welcome."

I must not conclude these notes without calling attention to the debt which the Democratic party owes to Col. Julian Carr for his admirable management of this remarkable tour, and for the lavish expenditure of his own means which was necessary to make it successful—not less than $8,000 having been contributed by him for this purpose. Col. Carr was ably assisted by Mr. Secretary Beckwith and Mr. W. W. Fuller.

Remember, Governor Holt speaks here next Wednesday.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

To Hon. William L Wilson and others, Committee, etc:

Gentlemen—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is the time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our Government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people, for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our Government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings constitutes an especial purpose and mission of our free Government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment or their unjustifiable diminution by Government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through federal taxation, to surrender part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as a tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are paid by foreigners. Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our Government and furnishing means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is a taxation under operation of tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest. This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion, any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of the Government.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbances by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desires for national growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth. Then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute. And now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our working men and a home market be provided for our farm products. These pretences should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness, of which Americans are preeminently proud. It is also true that while our working men and farmers can, least of all of people, defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman, suffering from importation and employment of pauper labor, instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interest in organized co-operation, still awaits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under the cover of the generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the Government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon the assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging expenditures of money to debauch suffrage in support of the policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the life of our republic and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

Recognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek, by the application of just and sound principles, to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the Government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interest, cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair Governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a re-adjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of the necessary tariff burdens rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under the present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that the party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests, and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

The administration and the management of the Government depend upon the popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through federal agencies developes a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relation between the people and their Government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendency of a discredited party in reckless disregard of the free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places, we trust the people. As against a disposition to force a way to federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support, a steady championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by Governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with this subject, no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress, which must follow a discredited currency.

The public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selecting of Government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of Civil Service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan, which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from a spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful and they have impressed these characteristics upon their Government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependant by reason of army service. But our pension-roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated and unviolated by improper use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear reverently and lovingly the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll.

Preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy, their claim to the helpful regard and the gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty, consistent with peace and good order, is a cardinal principle of our Government. This gives no sanction to vexations, sumptuary laws, which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just, moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between subjects which are properly within Governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in Government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship, which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their Government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours. Generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is limited, however, by a very careful and reasonable regulation for the protection of public health; nor does it justify the reception of immigrants, who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the Nicaragua ship canal, as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to Governmental approval and endorsement.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their Government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness, and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our Government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion; for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision. Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid and constant in watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours very truly,

Grover Cleveland.

Gray Gables, Sept. 26, 1892.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

MORE MONEY AND LESS TAXATION.

State Banks for the People as against National Banks for the Classes.

"*We Recommend that the Prohibitory* 10 *per cent. Tax on State Bank issues be Repealed."—Democratic National Platform*, 1892

The feeling of discontent that prevails to-day with a large class of the intelligent people of the country, and is now manifesting itself with great vigor amongst the agricultural population of the Southern States, demands the most serious consideration and the adoption of a speedy and effectual remedy, if one can be devised.

That these people have abundant cause of complaint is without question, and that a good part of this is chargeable to the financial and industrial policy of the government seems equally clear.

The remedy for this unfortunate situation, so far as the Government can affect it, is more money and less taxes.

How can the increase be most easily and safely secured?

A simple increase of the circulation of the country by the issuance of notes from the United States Treasury, or by most other plans suggested, would inure chiefly to the benefit of those who now control the largest part of the existing currency.

If the money of the country were doubled under the present system the ratio of distribution would be practically maintained as it is now. Those who have the most would get the most, and those who have the least would get little, if any; and the people would realize almost a practical fulfillment of that passage of Scripture which declares "that to him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

Our inquiry comes to this: How can we safely enlarge the circulating medium, and at the same time insure a more equitable distribution of the loanable funds throughout the different sections of the country. The difficulties and even dangers of dealing with the finances of a great country like this are fully realized. But we can at least appeal to the experience of our own and other countries, and if we do not find anything which comes up to the full measure of our hopes we will certainly learn that many of the so-called schemes of relief advocated in these days will not only fail of any good results, but will prove absolutely ruinous to the country.

We must keep in mind also the question of practicability, for it is important to suggest not only something that ought to be, but *something that can be done without delay*. Experience with silver teaches this much. For the past fifteen years strenuous efforts have been made to enlarge the money supply by the free coinage of silver, but so far without success, and in the meantime the benefits which it was hoped would result have not been realized. But the increased circulation from this source, even by the statements of its advocates, would be small, amounting to only *about thirty cents per capita per annum*. It is fair to say that many wise and patriotic men firmly believe that free silver coinage would drive gold out of circulation, and leave us with far less money than we now have.

But, whatever the results would be from free silver, if we judge the future by the past, it may be some years before we can have any practical experience of them. In the meantime those of us who believe that the country would be materially benefitted by an enlargement of the money supply had best look to some other means to produce that result. We can secure this by the issue of notes. How shall it be done? Before deciding upon any plan it should be understood that the notes must rest upon a thoroughly sound basis, which shall be either coin or easily and quickly convertible into coin or its equivalent in value.

The most feasible plan suggested is the amendment of the existing statute which levies a tax of 10 per cent. upon notes issued by State banks; to exempt from its operations all notes issued by a State banking association, provided that said notes under the law whereby they are issued are issued are secured; first, by the deposit with some designated officer of the State or United States of a sufficient number of bonds of the United States, or any one of the *States, counties*, or *cities*, which at par will equal the circulation which is to be issued by the bank; second, by a first lien upon all the assets of the bank; third, by the additional liability of the stockholders to the extent of 100 per cent. over and above the sum actually paid in by them for their stock.

These are simple conditions and could easily be complied with. It would require no investigation of the actual condition of the State banks by United States officers, buy simply an examination of the State statutes, to see whether they conformed to the law which exempted the bills from the payment of taxes. We could safely leave it to the State, after this provision, to see that the banks should have no extra privileges, but that they should be required to take the bonds of the State and counties at a reasonable rate of interest, and that no banking institution should issue notes on anything except first first-class securities; and it would be wise to provide that not more than 20 per cent. of any one class or denomination of bonds should be held by any one bank.

United States bonds are now held by some National banks to secure their circulation at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 per cent. per annum. It would be an easy matter for the State to require all banking associations, taking their bonds or the bonds of counties and cities as a basis of circulation, to reduce the rate of interest collectible from the State or county. By this means a very large sum could be saved to the taxpayers by a reduction of the rate of interest upon these public securities, and the banks could well afford to take a low rate of interest if they had the privilege of issuing notes upon the bonds which they held.

If this plan could be carried out, it would work immense saving to the people of the Southern States, and at the same time increase to a very large extent the amount of circulating medium, which they so much need. Below is a statement of the county debt of eleven Southern States, together with the amount of interest paid annually by each one upon its county debt:

State.	County Debt.	Interest.
Alabama,	$1,332,100	$ 86,260
Arkansas,	1,030,630	64,868
Florida,	320,700	21,626
Georgia,	399,000	26,925
Louisiana,	46,000	4,637
Mississippi,	1,153,988	80,635
North Carolina,	1,319,866	98,106
South Carolina,	1,117,650	75,375
Texas,	6,166,072	417,145
Virginia,	1,655,934	100,062
West Virginia,	895,162	50,875
Total,	$15,437,603	$1,021,518

The total amounts to $15,437,603, and the interest annually paid is $1,021,518, which averages almost 7 per cent. on the total indebtedness. If this were reduced to 3 per cent. the burden upon the taxpayers would be brought down to $463,128.09, and they would thereby save annually fully $617,504.12, which in twenty years would amount to the large sum of $12,350,082.40. The State debt of the same States is shown by the following figures, together with the amount of interest which each pays upon its debts:

State.	Bonded Debt.	Annual Inte't.
Alabama,	$9,237,700	$538,663
Arkansas,	2,092,100	125,500
Florida,	1,275,000	80,000
Georgia,	10,359,340	386,974
Louisiana,	11,759,500	874,604
Mississippi,	902,437	201,663
North Carolina,	7,703,100	396,704
South Carolina,	6,801,119	390,164
Texas,	4,237,730	256,062
Virginia,	31,219,080	1,257,258
West Virginia,	135,511	11,071
Total,	$85,722,617	$4.519,768

If the annual interest of this debt could be reduced to 3 per cent. it would save the taxpayers $1,948,089.49 annually, which, in twenty years, would result in a total saving of $38,961,789.80.

By means of this bank note issue the bonds of the States and counties, which by reason of their form and value cannot pass as money, will become practically transferable into money and the circulation increased to the extent of the notes issued upon them; and while we would not succeed in converting the State and county debts into a blessing, we would greatly reduce the weight of the burden, as it now rests upon the shoulders of taxpayers, by lessening the annual interest fully 50 per cent., and by transmuting the principal into a circulating medium for the transaction of business, instead of allowing it to lie idle in the vaults and strong boxes of the present owners.

Nothing can be more desirable in a free country than *that the citizens of each community should control all of its affairs as far as practicable.* If citizens of every class and profession became stockholders or joint owners of the financial institutions of the town, so that the interests of the various enterprises and pursuits become interwoven with the interests of the bank, they would sustain each other, and, being free from political and factional control, we *would enjoy something like home rule in our financial affairs.* At present the money and the people are too far apart.

This local control practically prevailed in England for one hundred and fifty years prior to 1844, and to-day is beautifully illustrated in the experience of Scotland (which is blessed with one of the best banking systems in the world), as told by Mr. Paterson in his "Economy of Capital." He says:

> It is to Scotland that we must still look to see the economy of capital in the most perfect form that has yet been devised. There, every little country town has its bank or banks, branches of the parent institution in the capital. Each of these branch banks becomes a reservoir for the spare money of the surrounding district. The sheep farmer, as he returns with heavy purse from the fair, and the grain farmer, as month by month he receives payment for his sales, hasten to deposit their money in the bank—where it is not only kept securely and at call, but where a moderate rate of interest is paid on the amount deposited. The country shopkeeper in like manner, and even the cottar, take thither their small gains, to be ready for the payment of wages or of rent; and the great landowners of the district receive their rent through the same channel.
>
> The managers of these branch banks, living in the midst of each district and knowing well the character and circumstances of those who deal with the bank, are ever ready to lend timely aid to any of their customers who are in need of it and who are deserving of confidence. In this way two great objects are gained. Each man in the district, instead of (as formerly) keeping his savings in a strong chest, or hid in an old stocking, is now richer by receiving interest on his money from the bank, and the industry of the district is at the same time fostered by the advances, in the shape of cash credits, which the bank managers are ever ready to make upon moderate terms to worthy customers.

Every government ought *either itself furnish the amount of money necessary for the easy transaction of the business done within its borders or should empower its citizens to supply their own needs in this respect in the most simple and advantageous manner practicable.* Whenever the Government undertakes to issue notes as a circulating medium the amount is determined not by the monetary requirements of the community, but first by the exigencies of the public service, and secondly, and very soon, by the greed and selfishness of politicians and demagogues who hope by this means to ingratiate themselves into public favor, while they ruin the country and debauch the people by an enormous output of paper promises that soon become utterly worthless.

In such a system there is no self-acting check or regulator that limits the issue to needs of business. When, however, the community itself regulates the amount to be issued, we may reasonably hope to escape either a scarcity or a plethora of money. This is one of the essentials of any change in our financial system, for while human wisdom can never hope to prevent fluctuations in the prices of commodities, or account for the variance in supply and demand, yet it is certain that *artificial changes in price should not be caused by an excess or deficiency of currency.* To insure steadiness in the measure of value, the amount of money and the monetary requirements of the community must increase and diminish in practically the same ratio.

It has been objected that the amount of money in the country will be controlled by the people instead of by the Government. This objection applies with considerable force to a banking system with which is connected any features of monopoly; but it can hardly be made to avail as a very potent objection against the free banking system in which the thrifty and industrious people in each community are the stockholders in the financial institutions which are to control the amount of currency. Under such circumstances we can hardly expect that they would be willing to curtail the amount of money in circulation when it will inure to the injury of their own business.

If the people are really in earnest about having the free and unlimited coinage of silver, when the amount of it will depend entirely upon the interests of the mine owners of the country, who are few in number and located in one section of the Union, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they would be willing to trust the people of each community to furnish bank notes for the transaction of their own business.

Again, it is claimed that the financial system is objectionable which allows any portion of the community to make gain out of the circulating medium. If this objection be persisted in, we can again refer to the coinage of both gold and silver. It is well known that the owners of bullion, either gold or silver, make money out of having it coined by the mints of the United States, otherwise they certainly would not do it. To-day the owner of silver can carry an amount of bullion to the mints of the United States which cost him 41 cents and sell it to the Government for 70 cents.

If the free coinage of silver becomes a part of the policy of this Government under the proposed statute, he will be able to get 100 cents for the 41 cents of silver bullion. It is not proposed by the present measure that those who issue bank notes shall receive any such profit at this, but that a reasonable profit may be made by them—provided they carry out the law in good faith and furnish that which the people of the country at large need.

In the case of the silver bullion the profits go to comparatively very few persons, whereas under the establishment of a free banking sytem the profits would be enjoyed by the people of each community, so that by those who saved their means and invested them in the banking institutions would not only reap their reward of their own professions or occupations, but would also derive a share of the profits which came from the use of their means by the community at large. In this way it would put the funds under the control of the best business interests, giving them whatever profits could be fairly made out of it.

The objection has been made that bank notes are not legal tender. People should know that *good money needs no power behind it to put it into circulation—the difficulty being always to keep it from passing away too quickly.*

It is well to remember also that while the legal-tender quality of money compels its receipt for all debts that are due, there is no power anywhere in a free country to force any citizen to accept in his daily business for current or future transactions any kind or description of money whatsoever.

Notes of the Bank of England are legal tender, those of the Bank of Scotland are not, yet the notes of the latter serve their purpose perfectly, and the Scotch banking system as a whole is regarded as superior to the English. Whenever paper promises are made a legal tender the government thereby constitutes as a measure of all values a thing which in itself is of no value.

This plan to repeal the tax of 10 per cent. upon all bills issued by other than national banks, and the establishment of State banks of issue, is practicable; it decentralizes the money power; it will prevent the control of the currency by a few; it meets the approbation of more people than any other scheme; and it localizes our currency.

In an editorial in the *Financial Chronicle* of May 14, 1892, the following view is expressed:

> But the main point we wish to make is, that taking off this tax opens the door to the introduction of the only kind of paper-money system which can meet the needs of our internal commerce. It is impossible for so vast a country as this, dotted all over with important industrial centres, increasing every year, to have a satisfactory currency so long as the national capital issues, redeems and dominates it. Every prerogative and attribute even of our own bank notes, and still more of our silver certificates, tend to draw them away from the interior, even when the issuer is a resident in a Southern or Western State, and lodge them in an Eastern city. Only think—as an illustration of the artificial character of our present devices—of the incongruity of having Washington the redeeming centre.
>
> What has Washington to do with the internal commerce of the country? Or wherein consists the wisdom of giving a paper currency intended as a contrivance for local uses, the power of paying custom dues? Why give it the semi-legal-tender character of requiring every national bank in the whole country to accept such currency in payment of debts? These are all qualities which help to make its movement unnatural, artificial, and impart to it a roaming character, helping to force it away from the issuer, away from the country districts where it is needed, and consequently to induce its accumulation when out of active commercial employment in the great financial centres, and while there to foster and become more or less fixed in speculative ventures—that is, unresponsive to commercial influences when needed for commercial work.

In conclusion the *Financial Chronicle* says in substance, the working of this system will result as follows:

First, the tendency of these bank notes will be towards home and not away from it, and in this will differ from any paper note now in existence.

Second, when out of active use they will go into the bank for redemption, and not accumulate at Chicago or New York to breed unhealthy speculation.

Third, they will always be on hand to move the crop because they will lodge at home.

But any new system of finance which does not provide some measure looking to the prevention, or at least to the mitigation of panics would be incomplete. Panics, as we all know, do not result from an absolute scarcity of the circulating medium of the country, so much as from the apprehension upon the part of trading people that it is liable to become scarce. In other words, a man in the active pursuits of commercial life who has bills to meet at a future day and fears that when they fall due he will not be able to command the money to pay them begins, as a matter of precaution, to gather in money and horde it against a day when he will have to pay it to his creditors.

The result of this is to take a certain amount of money out of circulation, and other commercial people having like bills to meet in the future, and equally anxious to save their credit, follow the example of the first, become frightened at the possibility of not being able to secure cash at the day when they must have it, and likewise take money out of the bank and horde it until the day when their bills fall due. The next step is, the banks seeing their deposits diminishing, and knowing that they have a large number of customers whose checks must be honored in cash whenever drawn, begin to strengthen themselves by refusing to their customers a full line of discounts, such as they are accustomed to.

The customers, being unable to discount their paper, have no remedy but to draw their deposits from the banks, and so each one, becoming frightened at the conduct of the other, contributes his full measure to the actual diminution, not of the amount of money in the country, but of the amount in circulation; and it is only after the whole country has gone through a terrific strain and loss that people come to the point where confidence is restored and begin to act as if the future could be trusted.

The whole difficulty grows out of the apprehension that at a future day money will be scarce, and anything which will restore to the public mind the confident belief that they can have money in the future without holding it until that time will at once end the panic.

This statement is fully verified by the history and experience of different countries in such emergencies.

A measure which will allow banks to increase the amount of their notes in any unusual and great stringency will go far towards lessening and preventing the recurrence of these great financial troubles.

It would be easy to engraft upon any banking act enacted in this country a provision permitting the issuance of notes in excess of the face value of the bonds held by the banks, subject to a tax of 3 or 5 per cent. per annum upon the notes so issued.

Thus the temporary financial strain that comes periodically upon every country could be greatly mitigated, if not entirely avoided, by the issuance of these emergency notes, while the heavy tax laid upon them would induce the bank to retire them as soon as the special demand had ceased and the money market become settled.

This simple provision would furnish the means to the country of meeting any sudden and unusual call upon its money supply, and at the same time prevent an excessive and redundant issue to the point where the money becomes cheap and worthless.

This measure, intended to supply the country with an amount of money sufficient to transact its increasing business, is easily distinguishable from the old "wild-cat" banks that temporarily flourished in ante-bellum days.

Under the old system of State banking there existed no uniformity in the laws of the different States, and no security was required for the redemption of the bills issued except such as the statutes of the various State provided. Usually the banks were permitted to issue their bills to the extent of three times the amount of their capital stock. Even under such liberal statutes the banks in the Eastern and Southern States were almost without exception good. In the newer States of the Southwest and Northwest they were not.

The Legislatures were not so careful, and public opinion was not sufficiently formed along conservative lines to keep the banks within reasonable limits, and the States were not then in sufficiently

...se communication to allow of the pub-
...opinion of the country being brought
...bear upon any particular State that was
...pted to go beyond the bounds of
...idence; but as time progressed and peo-
...had experience in such matters the
...tem grew safer and more conservative.
...ring a period of seventy years the banks
...Massachusetts suspended specie pay-
...nt only one time, and bills of South
...olina banks were good all over the
...ion.

The total issue of State-bank notes on
...1, 1861, was only $202,005,767, less
...the amount of specie then in the
...ntry by $50,000,000, the two together
...king the total per capita circulation of
...land at that time only $13.95; showing
...the trouble with the State-bank bills
...not an excessive issue, but the want
...ertain and well-known security for their
...emption.

...der the proposed system no notes
...e issued that have not the triple se-
...y above set out, and as the business
...ween the several States is now so gen-
...and constant no one of them will de-
...to issue notes which would be refused
...beyond its borders. The people
...so long been accustomed to money
...ch is equally good everywhere in the
...n, they would not tolerate for a mo-
...nt an issue by any banking system
...ch would give them a currency liable
...preciate in their hands.

The total bonded debt of all the coun-
...of the United States, as reported by
...ensus of 1890, is $130,734,959.

The total indebtedness of all the States,
...orted by the same census, is $194,-
...571.88, making together about $325,-
...000.

If the State banks were authorized to
...these public securities as a basis for
...notes issued by them to the extent of
...half of all the notes issued, the in-
...se of the circulation for the entire
...ntry could not exceed $650,000,000,
...ing an increase of the currency of
...$10 per head, so that there is no im-
...diate danger under the proposed sys-
...of a sudden and unreasonable increase
...the total supply of money by which de-
...ation and loss will result.

At the same time the population of the
...Southern States above named be-
...about 15,000,000, and their State and
...ty indebtedness being over one hun-
...millions of dollars, they could on the
...ratio increase their present small
...lation by an addition of nearly $14 per

Of course, all these bonds would not be
...d as a basis for circulation. In the
...s where money is already abundant
...would be need for a very small in-
...se, if any, while in the Southern
...es we could reasonably look for a very
...ded enlargement of the present scanty
...ply of the circulation, running up pos-
...ly to $20 or more per capita in addition
...what they now enjoy.

...his system should receive the careful
...deration of those members of the
...mers' Alliance who believe the Sub-
...sury plan the best method of relief so
...proposed.

...ief sought by the Sub-Treasury plan
...provide for more money, of an elastic
...nder, convenient to the business needs
...the people. The great trouble with this
...however, is that it involves such a
...ical revolution in the financial world
...at least fifteen or twenty years will be
...ired to educate the people up to ac-
...pting it, while in the meantime universal
...and bankruptcy will result, for the
...of a system affording immediate re-

The State bank system here proposed
...s far the more available plan, because
...of the great political parties is com-
...ted to it, and the fair-minded conserva-
...men of all parties, callings and pro-
...ions are fast coming to recognize in
...the true solution of the financial prob-

...is the more feasible plan, because it
...vides for a sound, cheap and conven-
...currency, free from the complicated
...ness details and the mischievous over-
...t of heartless hordes of federal officers
...spies, such as would be necessary in
...ating the proposed Sub-Treasury sys-

The feature of the State bank system
...ch would especially commend it to the
...mers' Alliance, is that it would enable
...farmers and producers of every coun-
...to have one or more banks of their own
...ntrolled by an in sympathy with them
...ere they could deposit their surplus
...ds with safety and profit, and secure
...m at a low rate of interest.

Such a system would abolish trusts and
...inies, destroy greedy monopolies,
...ize local shylocks, and usher in an
...rampled era of industrial growth, ma-
...expansion and general prosperity.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

...RSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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...y six months (in advance).....1 00

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for sub-scriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for col-lection who is authorized to settle the same.**

...ernor Holt

Don't forget that our able and patriotic Chief Magistrate will speak in this city on Wednesday next.

Mr. G. H. Ingram, who was severely ...ed by a mule last week, his arm being ...en and otherwise badly bruised, is ...roving, we are glad to state.

Davidson College has opened with a larger ...tendance than ever before in its history.

...ing has been entirely abolished by the ...ed action of the body of students.

...E. Brown, Jr., of Charlotte, has ...n elected Gymnasium Director for the ...ing year.

...ppointments.

...B. Aycock speaks at Geddie's Gin on ...day, Oct. 30.

...ov. Holt will address the people in this ...y Wednesday, Oct. 5.

J. D. McNEILL,
Ch. Co. Ex. Com.

...minating Convention.

A county convention is called to meet at ...ayetteville on Wednesday, Oct. 5th, to ...minate a candidate to fill the vacancy ...the Democratic legislative ticket.

J. D. McNEILL,
Ch. Co. Ex. Com.

...Masterly Effort.

The speech of Mr. Jas. H. Pou, of John-...n, at the town hall on Tuesday evening ...s a most telling argument, and a com-...te refutation of the false though plaus-...e pleas advanced earlier in the day by ...e third party agitators as sufficient in-...ntives for southern Democrats to desert ...e grand old party which preseved the ...ciety of southern homes in the trying ...ys of reconstruction and carpet-bag-...ery.

THE THIRD PARTY.

Jas. B. Weaver and Mrs. Lease Address a Small Audience in Fayetteville.

On Monday evening it became known in the city that Weaver, the Third party candidate for president, would address his followers of this section on Tuesday, and that he would have as a support and protection the presence of Mrs. Lease, the woman who has for several years past been identified with various new and communistic departures in political circles, and whose talents might be much better employed in some occupation more suited to her sex than that of following the precarious fortunes of a broken-down political speculator.

At 11:30 a. m. a delegation proceeded on foot to the Hotel Lafayette and thence escorted to the speakers' stand (loaned for the occasion by the Democrats) in front of the Overbaugh House, the party consisting of Gen. Weaver, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Lease and "Gov." Exum.

At about 11:45 Mr. H. J. Faison of Duplin introduced Gen. Weaver as "the representative of corn, cotton, rye, oats, potatoes" and a variety of other vegetable commodities, and confidently expressed a conviction that he was presenting to his hearers the future president of the United States. His blind, unquestioning faith does him infinite credit.

Gen. Weaver then arose and addressed an audience of about 500, composed of probably one-half Democrats, one-fourth negroes and the remainder third-partyites Lack of space precludes other than a brief synopsis of his remarks.

He had only known yesterday he could speak at all in Fayetteville and had been sent here by the committee without notice) yet he was not the less glad to meet the people of the historical Cape Fear section of N. C., and he had heard of Fayetteville since his early youth. Then followed a fulsome eulogy on North Carolina and the part she has ever played in the civil and military history of our country.

He had been engaged for 60 days in Colorado, one of the strongest of the Republican states, and ventured to assert that four in every five voters in that state are Weaverites, and that 47 of Colorado's leading newspapers head their editorial columns with the names of the "People's Party" candidates.

He defined the "People's Party" movement as "religion in motion," and described his reception at Oakland, Cal., as "a great psychological and religious manifestation," (!) whereat his audience had to be "reckoned by the acre." He read a letter purporting to come from the governor of Oregon pledging his support and promising to soon speak in his (Weaver's, behalf to an enthusiastic audience of 100,-000. Next came a very tedious and lengthy illustration, the *dramatis personæ* of which were several old farmers who were in the depths of despair over the fact that they had become through age and decrepitude unable to produce enough for the necessary consumption at home, and wondering how this heartrending state of affairs came about. After much valuable time spent in discussion of this intricate problem these old farmers call in another ancient follower of the plow who solves for them in a highly satisfactory manner the apparent mystery; because he has studied the constitution of the United States and has found that that work of our forefathers when properly interpreted enjoins upon congress the duty of seeing that the government bestow upon those who have by thriftlessness, bad management, misfortune or other agency become poor, money, in the shape of free coinage; cheap transportation over government-owned railroads, and cheap communication by means of government telegraph lines (but the speaker forgot to explain why Jefferson and Jackson, of whose democracy he professes to be the only true exponent, did not prophetically foretell these contingencies and enjoin upon the present generation the duty of setting the matter right). These three reform movements the wise old farmer with a redundancy of verbosity calls the "three instruments" in the hands of congress to be used to the everlasting good of the public—"Money, Transportation Facilities, and Transmission of Intelligence," and then this wise old farmer, having shown to his neighbors the prime cause of their misery and having opened to them a certain avenue of redress, they went their ways in exceeding joy, lifting up their voices as they journeyed in praise and thanksgiving to one James B. Weaver, who had arisen in the West as the champion of the oppressed and the mitigator of human misery. Here came in a spasm of scriptural quotations and a rhapsodical dissertation on charity and brotherly love.

Having thus salved his foregoing remarks the Weaverite candidate for the Presidency plunged up to the neck into a denunciation of bankers and capitalists, stigmatizing them as tyrants, robbers and vampires, who lived by sucking the life-blood of the poor farmer, which leech-like operation he forcibly illustrated in a purely hypothetical manner by supposing himself to have loaned his own son, "Abe," $2,000 at 1 per cent., with a first mortgage R. R. bond as security, who in turn loaned to his (Abe's) sister "Ruth" $200 of this money at 8 per cent. interest, even while "Ruth" had bins of corn, bales of cotton, stacks of hay and barns of wheat and oats. (But, probably poor "Ruth" was waiting for a rise in the market before selling any of her surplus products, or maybe "Abe" being her brother she never intended paying any interest at all).

The speaker then left "Abe" and "Ruth" to settle their financial affairs and skipped back to the period of the close of the late war which he said was the happiest time of his life, and which remarkable statement he followed up with the reading of extracts from the 1865 report of Jno. J. Knox, the then Comptroller of the currency, as illustrative of the unexampled era of prosperity then enjoyed by the Northern states, and the corresponding desolate condition of the South. (These are the same old statistics he has so long brought forward to support him as a Greenbacker, Farmer's Allianceman and the various tangential political flights which he has successively taken). After some further indulgence in abuse of the old parties and vituperation of Wall Street and capital generally, he again soars heavenward and assures his hearers in effect that it is a glorious privilege to serve God and belong to the "Third party." More vituperation and abuse of the last Congress. (Just here a dog-fight absorbed the interest of the crowd). Mr. Weaver then mentioned the fact of having been given a silver pen in Denver which he was saving to use for signing a free coinage bill when he became President, (that pen will remain immaculate,) and announced his intention of enforcing that law at the bayonet's point if necessary. Mr. Weaver then closed his oration with another religious outburst in which his overwhelming love for all mankind bubbled forth in fulsome phrases of eternal charity and friendship towards all, and malice towards none.

Mr. John McDuffie, of Cumberland, then introduced Mrs. Lease with a rather vague and hazy allusion to Flora McDonald.

Mrs. Lease then took the stand and held her audience interested throughout her discourse, She is an orator of more than ordinary power, and a magnificent voice, coupled with an effective delivery and perfect fluency render her very pleasing.

Her speech for the most part seemed an apology for her appearance in such an equivocal position as that of a political stump orator, citing several historical cases in which a woman has appeared as the deliverer of an oppressed people. Like her predecessor's, her speech fairly bristled with scriptural quotations and biblical allusions, (about this time one of the fair talker's hairpins became loosened, and "Gov." Exum arose with an air of great gallantry and tenderly secured it). Mrs. Lease talked for quite a while upon the absolute certainty of Kansas going for the Third party in November, cheered at minute-gun intervals by a rather hilarious member of the Third party who had come upon the stand and refused to vacate, ("Gov." Exum again conquers the refractory hairpin). Mrs. Lease winds up her 30 minute address by an impassioned appeal to her hearers to stand by their manhood, their hearths and their homes, which could be done by voting with the Third party in November.

Chairman McDuffie then introduced "Gov." Exum, who said, in substance, that he was nominated in Raleigh on Aug. 16th for the Chief Executive of North Carolina; and that he endorsed what had been said by the two eloquent speakers before him. He then sat down.

But it was reserved for Mr. W. D. Gaster to properly wind up the meeting, which he effectually did by mounting the stand and proposing three cheers for the next President, Grover Cleveland; and the yell that rent the sky must have fully proven to Mr. Weaver that his audience was not by a large majority composed of third partyites.

Presbyterian Home Mission Society.

Dr. J. A. Hodges delivered a lecture before this society, and a large number of persons of other denominations, at the Presbyterian Church last Sunday night, on the Power of Influence. Dr. Hodges kept his listeners deeply interested from the beginning, showing in eloquent words and by beautiful illustration that every word and every act of each one of us, whether for good or for evil, has an influence on others. He then spoke of the need of spreading Presbyterianism throughout the State, and begged the Presbyterians present to deny themselves and contribute to the fund for the building of churches in the thirty-six counties in this State in which there are no Presbyterian places of worship.

Died.

A noble old colored man named Wm. Gaston died here last week. His death will recall to the minds of many of our citizens a true story which is told of this faithful old man. He belonged to Col. S. T. Hawley, and when the Weaverites passed through here, a part of them stopped to pillage the Colonel's house, but finding nothing of value, pounced upon the old negro and demanded to know where the things were hidden; but he refused to tell. They thereupon drew up in line and pointing their guns at him, told him they would shoot in three minutes if he did not disclose the hidden silver, &c. William told them to shoot and be ——, that he would never tell them; but they did not shoot, and left the premises soon afterwards.

Reduction in Railway Fare.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. authorizes the sale of round trip tickets on the occasion of the Baptist State Educational and Missionary Convention at Fayetteville, at following rates from competitive points: Greensboro $5.00; Wilmington $4.30; Sanford $2.20; Maxton $2.20. Tickets on sale Oct. 16th and 20th, inclusive. Final limit Oct. 25th.

Also, sale of special round trip tickets on account of the Piedmont Alliance Industrial Fair of Rowan county, to be held at Salisbury, N. C. Tickets on sale Oct. 3rd to 7th, inclusive. Final limit Oct. 9th, 1892. Following rates will govern from competitive points: Sanford $2.30.

Married

In Richmond, Va., on the evening of the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. J. W. Bledsoe, pastor Park Place Methodist Church, Miss Ida M. Poe to Mr. E. T. Dance. The bride is a daughter of the late J. C. Poe, Esq., formerly one of Fayetteville's most prominent citizens, and a sister of our esteemed fellow townsman, Mr. E. A. Poe. The OBSERVER wishes the newly-wedded pair all earthly happiness.

Alamance County Fair.

The fifth annual fair of this association to be held at Burlington October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, promises to be a great success. There will be horse-racing, bicycle races and competitive drilling by companies of the Third Regiment of the N. C. State Guard and various other attractions. The premium list is a very good one and amounts to $1,425.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sept. 1, 1892—1y

People and their Movements.

Mrs. Phil. Wright is visiting her brother at Carthage.

Miss Florence M. Smith is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Mrs. Chas. Glover is visiting friends in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Gosler, of Baltimore, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. R. T. Gray, of Raleigh, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Mary Haigh, of Wilmington, is visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. Jas. R. Williams has returned home from a trip to the northern cities.

Mr. W. J. McDiarmid of Spout Springs spent a few days here last week.

Mrs. Dr. Burbank, of Wilmington, is visiting the family of Mr. J. C. Haigh.

Mr. John Garrason has opened a meat market one door east of the Park House.

Miss Mary MacRae has returned from Raleigh where she has been visiting relatives.

Mr. Phil. Wright who made such a success of the hotel at Carolina Beach this summer has returned home.

Mrs. L. R. Dye has returned from New York where she made purchases to replenish her stock of millinery.

Mr. J. G. W. Cobb and family have moved into the handsome house recently occupied by Mr. W. S. Sheetz.

Mr. W. E. Williams of the Racket Store, has returned from New York where he has been purchasing his Christmas goods.

Prof. H. H. Covington left Tuesday evening for Laurens, S. C., where he has been elected to the position of principal of the Graded schools.

Miss Eugene Gray, of Greensboro, so well and popularly known in Fayetteville society, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Hodges, on Maiden Lane.

Messrs. W. C. McDuffie, Jr., A. J. Pemberton, J. D. Williams and Jas. Hollingsworth returned home last week after a pleasant trip to New York City.

Capt. J. C. Huske, Jr., has received appointment as State agent for a large New England hardware manufactory and offers to the public a valuable specialty.

Messrs. E. R. McKethan and S. H. MacRae who have been studying law at Chapel Hill all the summer, and who obtained licenses to practice law from the Justices of the Supreme Court last week, have returned home.

Mr. J. R. McDuffie, brother of our townsman, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, made a pleasant call at the OBSERVER office, one day the past week. Mr. McDuffie, now residing in Georgia, is visiting his old home here, much to the joy of his relatives and friends.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans having failed to make a satisfactory deal with the Weaverites met in county convention in this city last Saturday and nominated the following candidates:

Senate—J. F. Musslewhite.
House—D. Carter, W. W. Norton.
Sheriff—D. A. McNeill.
Register—W. P. Weymss.
Coroner—P. N. Melchoir.
Surveyor—W. S. Hair.

All these have been life-long Republicans except W. P. Weymss, who it is very hard to tell anything about; a Republican the other day, a Weaverite yesterday and again a Republican to day, what may be to-morrow?

A most surprising thing happened in this convention, viz: the endorsement of that excellent man and good Democrat Treasurer Troy for re-election—the first good thing the Republicans of this county ever did.

The Normal and Industrial School.

The date of the opening of the State Normal and Industrial School has been postponed from September 28th to October 5th. This change has become necessary on account of an unexpected delay in receiving from the manufacturers the hot-water heating apparatus. The material has been shipped, and part of it received and put up. The authorities feared that everything might not be ready by the 28th. President McIver receives new applicants for admission every day. The institution will open with its buildings full, and about fifty students, who could not be received into the college dormitories, have secured board in private families.

Fashionable Wedding.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Angelica Van Rensselaer Schuyler to Mr. De Lagnel Haigh, on Wednesday, October the 5th, at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, New Jersey. Mr. Haigh, who is a son of our townman, Dr. T. D. Haigh, has attained pronounced distinction in his profession as a Chemist, and already has reached a degree of success in life far beyond the common run of men of his age. Dr. and Mrs. Haigh left yesterday for Bergen Point where they join their daughters, who have preceded them, in attendance at the marriage.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
ROSE & LEAK—To the Public.
B. R. HUSKE—Fire Insurance.
N INGRAM—The Best to be Found.
F. W. THORNTON—A Great Attraction.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Established 58 years
JAS. D. MCNEILL—Attention, Democrats.
W. J. MCNAUGHTON—Sale for sixty days at Rock Bottom prices.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Tenney's Bon Bons, Chocolate Creams, &c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Don't Take Our Word.

But call your druggist to one side and ask him privately which of all the remedies advertised to cure Rheumatism he would recommend. If he is posted, and conscientious, he will tell you that Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy is the only one that offers a reward of $500 for a case it will not cure. With sensible people this is the strongest recommendation. Price $5 per bottle Sent to any address prepaid on receipt of price. Drummond Medicine Co. 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75c. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Attention, Democrats!

A mass meeting of the Cumberland County Democracy is called to meet in Convention on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5th, to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy on our Legislative ticket. Let all good Democrats attend.

JAS. D. McNEILL, Ch'n
Sept. 29, 1892—1t Dem. Ex. Com.

None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.

Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE.*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.

N. INGRAM.
Sept. 29, 1892—tf

ALL ARE

invited to inspect the nice goods that we are constantly receiving. To-day we open

TENNEY'S BON BONS AND CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

Nothing nicer than the choice goods in this line that we sell. We make a specialty of quality rather than quantity

As soon as we have settled weather we will, as usual, open our OYSTER BUSINESS.

A lot of FRESH CAKES and CRACKERS to arrive.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't,

— DEALER IN —

Fancy and Staple Groceries and Fine CONFECTIONS,

— AND SHIPPERS OF —

The Celebrated Scuppernong Grape.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 29, 1892.

H. H. H.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS OFFER

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

THAT HAVE EVER BEEN REACHED.

If you need anything in this line now is your time. Bring your memorandum and see what nice goods ours are.

We have a few FRONT DOORS we will make special concessions on.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
Sept. 29, 1892—tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659,139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jon's* 15, 1892.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
Sept. 29, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

A Change of Location after 22 Years.

Mr. F. W. Thornton now has in his employ, in his mammoth dry goods house, Mr. Wm. H. Atkinson, who has catered to the public in the dry goods business for the past twenty-two years. Here he will be glad to see and serve his many old friends and acquaintances.

Sept. 22, 1892—2w

Administrator's Sale.

On Thursday, October 6th, 1892, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late N. McK. Blue, in Quewhiffle Township, Cumberland County, N. C., I will sell by Public Auction, for Cash, the personalty belonging to the estate of said N. McK. Blue consisting of about

30 Head of Cattle, 75 Hogs, 150 Sheep, some very fine, 1 Horse, Farming Implements, House and Kitchen Furniture and Other Property.

J. A. BLUE, Adm'r
of the estate of N. McK. Blue.
Sept. 15, 1892—ts

DOMINGUEZ BROTHERS' CIGARS

I have secured the agency of Dominquez Brothers' Cigars, which have a great run in some of the large cities and are considered equal to the best.

Also in stock the "Saboross," "Spanish Plant, "Royal Rosh," "Sol-n chingle," "Royal Blue," "La Varriedad," &c., &c.

H. R. HORNE,
Sept. 8, 1892—1m

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Jno. D. McNeill, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Jno. D. McNeill to present them on or before the 5th day of September, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.

NEILL R McNEILL,
Executor of Jn . D. McNeil.
Sept. 8, 1892—6tpd

W. J McNAUGHTON,

— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN —

All Kinds of Building Material,

Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,

A SPECIALTY.

Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.

Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.

NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22 1892—tf

A GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S

CLOTHING STORE!

A great gathering of clothing buyers have pronounced my stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing

—TO BE THE—

LARGEST and CHEAPEST

EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

These goods come in all the most

DESIRABLE STYLES and COLORS,

and an inspection of them will convince the most skeptical, that this stock is indeed a great attraction. I show also an immense line of

Boy's and Youths' Clothing,

INCLUDING

OVERCOATS,

which will be sold exceedingly cheap. I mention specially a line of **BOY'S SUITS** for school wear which will *defy all competition* as to price. Parents are earnestly invited to call and examine this line of goods.

Don't forget that I have a line of SAMPLES for custom work, and will always guarantee a perfect fit.

This stock of goods was bought to sell, and I am prepared to compete with any house either in this city or elsewhere, so that everybody who intends buying a new suit, will find just what they want, and will save money by calling at my Clothing Store.

FRANK THORNTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892.

To the Public.

MR. LEAK, of the firm of Rose & Leak has just returned from the North with a large and varied stock of first-class

DRY GOODS,

Shoes, Hats, Carpetings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

All of which are offered at very *close* prices to suit the scarcity of money.

Special attention is called to Rose & Leak's

BEAUTIFUL 3-PLY TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, ART SQUARES AND SMYRNA RUGS.

Also to their line of

STYLISH SHOES

in all colors for ladies evening wear.

Their Dress Goods Department is well supplied with the latest styles in

DRESS GOOD NOVELTIES AND TRIMMINGS.

Attention is called to Rose & Leak's

—FAST BLACK HOSIERY—

for ladies and gentlemen. Also to their Ladies' Hose in all the fancy shades.

A large line of

CASSIMERES

are to be found at Rose & Leak's for gentlemen's clothing.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS A SPECIALTY.

Rose & Leak still keep the

CENTEMERI KID GLOVES.

All who have worn them say they are the best.

Rose & Leak never had a better stock of **GOODS.** Call and see yourself that it is so.

ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.
Sept. 15, 1892—3t

Established 58 Years.

We have in our employ now, and have had for two years past,

Mr. Bernhard F. Grohman,

OF SWEDEN,

who came to us endorsed by the fine Jewelry trade of Connecticut's Capitol City as a "gentleman absolutely reliable and a skilful watchmaker." During his four years' service in the famous establishment of the Messrs Linder, of Stockholm, Sweden, he acquired such skill as to obtain for him the position of Synchronizer of the Watches and Clocks of the Royal Palace. The reluctance with which he gave up his fine position in Hartford he feels will be compensated for by the climate and encouraging future offered by this immediate section.

Careful attention given to the proper adjustment of

Chronographs and Complicated Watches.

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED

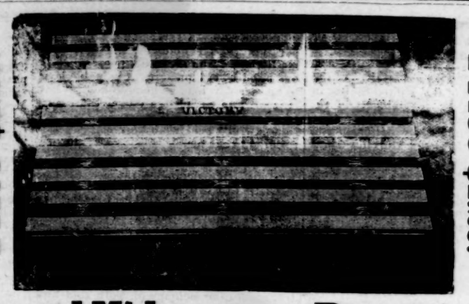
MACHINERY,

skilful in its use, a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of all time-keepers, he is prepared to put your watch in a condition to meet the railway requirements.

ALL WORK DONE PROPERLY, PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.

Special Discounts to the "Trade" on Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-Plated Ware and Spectacles.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
JEWELERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



Price $1.25. **Price $1.25.**

Grand Midsummer Bargains!

Clearance Sale of Cheap, Medium and Fine Furniture.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED.

Goods delivered free of charge within 100 miles of Fayetteville, if you can be reached by Railroad or Steamboat. The above Springs to fit any sized bed—regular price $1.75, reduced to $1.25, and all other goods in proportion. Country produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Bring me shucks, wheat, oat, rye or rice straw and moss.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,

MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

July 7, 1892—tf **FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.

WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A

FULL LINE

Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turned-work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.

☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ☜

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

A Few Words to my Friends.

To my friends and the public generally I would respectfully announce that on or about September 1st proximo I shall open a branch house of my Merchant Tailoring business in

WILSON, N. C.,

dividing my time about equally between that place and Fayetteville. In my absence thoroughly competent and efficient men will have charge of the business of Cutting, Fitting, Cleaning, etc., with full power and authority to make prices, take orders, etc. My fall stock embracing all the

Latest Styles and Patterns for Suits, Pants, &c.,

will arrive in a few days, and I extend a cordial invitation to the people to call and examine and get my prices before placing their orders.

To a generous public I desire to extend thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me during my stay in Fayetteville, and thoroughly resolved upon giving satisfaction as to quality of goods and prices in the future, I solicit your patronage.

Respectfully, &c.,
W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant Tailor, Hotel LaFayette Building, Fayetteville, N. C., and Wilson, N. C.
July 21, 1891—tf

:-:Walter Watson's Grocery Store,:-:

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,

FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES.

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.

March 10, 1892.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address Orders solicited from abroad WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.
apl 7-tf

NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Emma L. Pemberton, I hereby notify all persons indebted to her to make payment to me and those having claims to present the same to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 2nd day of September, 1893, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. T. GRAY,
Executor of Emma L. Pemberton, dec'd.
Sept. 15, 1892—4w

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of N. McK. Blue, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 13th, 1893, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. BLUE, Adm'r
of the estate of N. McK. Blue.
Sept. 5, 1892—6w

For Rent.

Rev. H. G. Hill's house on Haymount recently occupied by Mr. E. J. Hale. Nine good rooms; large lot; good well of water. For terms apply to Rev. H. G. Hill, Maxton, N. C., or Mr. Geo. M. Rose, Fayetteville, N. C.

H. G. HILL.
Sept. 15, 1892—4t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE: North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MacRAE.
Jan'y 1, 1892. tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE 51ST ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 22ND.

For catalogue address

REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
July 21, 1892. 3m

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

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WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

PAWNEE.....Saturday, Oct. 1
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PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Sep. 27
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THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble

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GRANITE WORKS,

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

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Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing,

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1891—tf

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 1892.

"SECTION 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of nine of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

"We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular Government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic

THE FORCE BILL.

"SEC. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

"Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

"Believing that the preservation of Republican Government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

"SEC 3. We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principal of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.

"Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dulness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

"We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States.

"We denounce a policy whichfosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff

SHAM RECIPROCITY.

"SEC. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural while erecting a Custom-House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

"SEC. 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

"SEC. 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas.

"The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people

THE SILVER QUESTIN.

"SEC. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

"We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

"SEC. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST.

"SEC. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republicrn Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition.

"We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"SEC. 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect aboard and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially to our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

RUSSIAN OPPRESSION—IRISH HOME RULE.

SEC. 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure the oppressed equal rights.

"We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self government in Ireland.

PAUPER AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"SEC. 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

"SEC. 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly.

"We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

"SEC. 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater.

"When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government—that such aid should be extended by a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

"SEC. 15.—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

"SEC. 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS.

"SEC. 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

"We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

NEW STATES.

"SEC. 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed.

"The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.

"SEC. 19.—We favor the Legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SEC. 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

"SEC. 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

"SEC. 22.—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, to institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful."

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the late R. M. Orrell I hereby give notice to all persons holding claims against the estate of said decedent to present the same to me or to my attorney on or before Sept. 1st, 1893, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

DAN'L D. ORRELL,
Executor of R. M. Orrell.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1892—6w

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

April 7, 1892—tf A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does a General Banking Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS
SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, P.
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager.

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem win and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes:

"Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO, New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
Miss. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.
CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y



LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used **Mother's Friend,** passed through the ordeal with little pain, was **stronger** in **one hour** than in a **week** after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGOLDRICK,
Beans Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw.
Mrs. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
For sale by all Druggists. ATLANTA, GA.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect September 10th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.	MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 00 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave	5 00 a. m.
7 45 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "
7 20 "	Arrive	Fayetteville	Leave	8 27 "
6 00 "	Leave	Sanford	Leave	9 48 "
4 13 "	Leave	Climax	Leave	11 44 "
3 45 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	12 15 p. m.
3 40 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	12 23 "
2 57 "	Leave	Stokesdale	Leave	1 22 "
2 30 "	Le've N & W Jt.-	Walnut C.	A've	1 55 "
1 52 "	Ar've N & W Jt.-	Walnut C.	Le've	2 33 "
1 22 "	Leave	Rural Hall	Leave	3 02 "
12 00 noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive	4 25 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.	BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND DAILY. No. 4.
10 15 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave	5 40 a. m.
9 22 "	"	Maxton	"	6 30 "
8 52 "	"	Red Springs	"	7 02 "
8 05 "	"	Hope Mills	"	7 43 "
7 46 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "

NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.	Factory and Madison Branches		SOUTH BOUND Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
6 35 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave	7 15 a. m.
4 55 "	Leave	Climax	Leave	9 05 "
4 00 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	9 50 "
No. 17.				No. 18.
9 10 a. m.	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	5 55 p. m.
7 55 "	Leave	Stokesdale	"	5 13 "
7 00 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive	6 05 p. m.

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED AUG. 7, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 20 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	
Leave Tarboro	12 58 "	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave Wilmington	*2 35 A. M	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw		11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville		*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma		11 05 "
Arrive Wilson		12 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.35 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leave Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:50 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M 9:50 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A. M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:1. A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

March 17, 1892.

Medical College of Virginia,

RICHMOND.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 27th, 1892, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to Dr. J. S. DORSEY CULLEN,
July 14, 1892.—3m *Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.*

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

June 23, 1892—tf

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --

AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

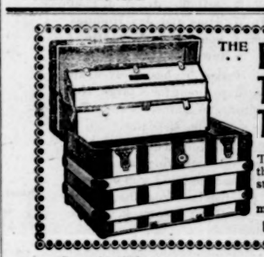
W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,

MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

March 17th, 1892. 10m



THE **ROLLER TRAY TRUNK**

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.

Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.

If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,

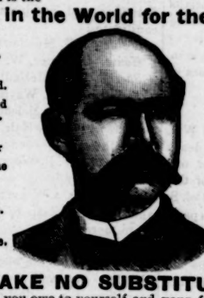
H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.

Sept. 8, 1892—1m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip,* fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,

Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 7, 1892—5m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES.
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

March 24, 1892 -tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

—AND—

HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CAROLINA

-Machine Company-

MANUFACTURERS OF

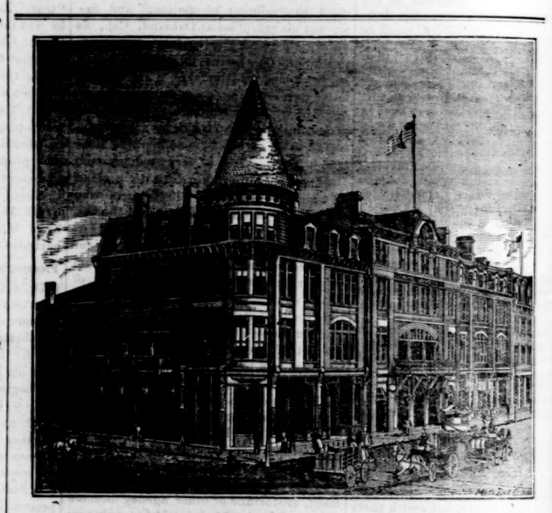
Saw Mill Machinery,

DEALERS IN

"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 19, 1891.



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER

The Manager of the Fashionable Campollo Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL
An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months.
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE

INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.

The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpssed for Bread, Biscuit or Pstry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.

☞Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.